## LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1852. Verily 'tis a curious thing to have one's seriis long-settled opinions or pleasant, pertinasettled, overturned, scattered, and set at naught. Such an utter and unlooked-for revolution has been wrought in my mind by the reading of an able article in the last number of the West-minster Review, on Mary Stuart. I confess hitherto to have been one of the blindest and rilfullest worshippers of this fair, sad-fated cen universal of love and beauty, trebly erowned by royalty, loveliness, and misfor-tone—this regal sorceress, who bewitched the world, laid her spells on time, and sent her weird charms down enchanted ages. I never cluntarily read anything in her disfavor, or patiently heard anything to her disparagement. I swore by Walter Scott, Agnes Strickland, and the royal lady's French biographers and poetical adorers. With an unsophisticated trustfulness, an innocent faith in virtuous impossibilities, only to be surpassed by that displayed by the sturdy Puritan champions of Lola Montez, the "respectable" school commissioners of Boston, I looked upon her beheaded majesty as a deeplyinjured and much-calumniated woman—one who, it may be, had been "wild and wayward, but not wicked," to quote from the tender and touching "appeal" of the houri-eyed danseuse above referred to. But this time I was in for it, efore I was aware; and captivated by the calm strength, the lucid argument, the totally conclusive reasoning of the paper, I read on and on, grieving, but not, alas, dissenting. And then the proof contained in private letters un-der the perfidious Queen's own hand—letters of "damning import," and of whose authenticity there can be no reasonable doubt. They were not discredited at the time, in the tribunals of church and state, or by the people, though they were afterwards arbitrarily set aside, but are now brought forward, and their claims to gen-

uineness strongly urged.
In all her errors, Mary's friends have defended her on the ground that she acted not for and of herself, but was merely the innocent, helpless tool, in unserupulous hands. These letters prove her to have had a clear, cheming head, and a bold, pitiless heart, of Well, surely it is strange how things come

round and come out! May we not imagine it possible that at some distant future day, some easket of letters may be discovered, some curious private papers may be brought forward, to prove to the descendants of the Lola Montane party of our time, that the dancing divinity of eir "respectable" forefathers was, after all a long way from being "the wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best," of all her sex. "Let her that thinketh she standeth, take heed lest she especially when she pirouettes.

So, it is past—my pleasant, early, long-guard-ed, carefully-nursed faith, not alone in the proud purity of the wedded Queen, but in her warm, impulsive, earnest, though often erring womanliness. That generous, impressible, suf-fering heart, in which we have believed, seeing that death itself could not still it, but that it has throbbed on, and on, in the song and sor-row and glory of Scotland, in the life of the world-was, she herself affirmed, "as hard as diamond." Ah, she herself was the diamondcold sharp, costly and shining—giving out light without warmth—bringing peril, temptation, and destruction, to him who would wear her on his heart, and wounded to the death the foot that trod upon her; and not that glorious crushed flower of royal womanhood, crimsoning with its soft appealing beauty the hand of tyrannous power, and sending its sorrowful fragrance through all countries and down all time. e now stands before me, this half mythic creature of my early romantic dreams, as a magnificent incarnation of unholy passions—as the very splendor of sin-as the fair ideal both of subtle intrigue and defiant crime. The ques-tion arises, what has blinded us to evidences of guilt and shame we could hardly for a moment dispute if brought against another than Mary Stuart? Not her royalty, nor her misfortunes; for other Queens as unfortunate have sorrowed, suffered, and been forgotten, since she laid down her head at Fotheringay. Her wondrous beauty was the spell with which she glamoured the world. Those splendid eyes are dust and darkness these two hundred and sixty years, yet their deathless flash blinds the gaze that vate history—the impartial biographer

on his paper the dropping of tears which have marked their pitous course down those cheeks immortal blood; and lo, his stern judgate is shaken with the sobs is shaken with the sobs
that lovely bosom, and so he
thereby tenderness on the faults
of the beautiful sinner—but, to ease his conscience, gives to those of poor Queen Elizabeth,
who had red hair, an angular, grenadierish
figure, and was an old maid, the full measure
of his righteous reprobation.

The performances of Miss Cushman at the
National Theatre, in our city, have been subjects of much interest for the week past. She

jects of much interest for the week past. She has been playing a farewell engagement. To you, I know I need say nothing of the merits of this truly great actress. I can tell you little in that regard which you know not already by heart; yet, for mine own pleasure, I will in-dulge myself in a few words. To me, it seems ing of Miss Cushman must be not alone a rare leasure, but for the time an absorbing study. yet in artistic detail, combination, balance, and symmetry, is so exquisitely true. And then, irresistible spirit of abandon, the ever-new, ex-haustless enthusiasm of the genuine artist. No true feeling ever loses its truth in her utterance-no great passion is ever dwarfed in her conception. She may exaggerate, but she never be-littles—she may over-pass the idea of the poet, or our own, but she never falls behind it. Her genius is wonderfully strong and individual—full of glowing vitality, palpitating with a rich, vigorous life. Her power in high tragedy has much of regal sway and consciousness and fierceness at times; but she grasps you, holds you, and conquers you, finally, whether you rebel, or submit at the first. She compels your half-bewildered admiration, she commands your awe-struck sympathies, she gives you sudden electric shocks of passion, she storms upon you with all the fire and flood of ve, hate, revenge, anguish, and picture-there is another side of sunshine, of glad, golden, Italian sunshine. In scenes of playful tenderness, her voice, her look, her manner, have a most subduing sweetness and a peculiar; child-like charm. Yes, child-like; there is always something of pride and soyseems to me to be playing with her wildest wit, sovereignly and proudly, as though half divining

neither of darkness nor full day, but of soft and tender moonlight. In scenes of great soul-sounding sorrow, of holy womanly love in ad-versity, desertion, and death, Miss Cushman's deepest power is no longer stormy, imperious, or exigeant, but seems to steal upon you like the soft step of a beloved friend, who comes to join you in your sadness, and grieve with you, rather than to ask you for your tears. And in her most passionate personations the lulls in the tempest, the deep-breathing times, the after calm, are especially delicious. There are no-where such pleasant rests to our impassioned interest as in her splendid representation of Romeo. Never shall I forget the exquisite tenderness, the refined passion, the wonderful blending of manly strength and womanly softness of this noble personation. Before hers, I had never seen any rendering of this character which was not a caricature, or a profanation. But who could do justice to the lightness, the sparkle, the mirthful abandon, the absolute deart, and yet a delight for its pure, spontaneous naturalness, for its fulness of glorious wit and matchless humor, for its truth to life, womanhood and Shakspeare. There is about this part an exultant, exuberant joyousness, which must make it a brilliant impossibility, a beautiful despair, to any but an artiste who has pregirlhood, like the joy and fragrance of past May-day-crownings lingering about her yet. Miss Cushman's triumph in this part proves that the heart of eighteen now throbs in her bosom—

drank have not failed, but gladden, refresh,

and sustain it still.
In regarding Miss Cushman, I cannot pay all tribute to the genius and art which have won her such distinction; for the tircless energy, the will, the courage, the indomitable persevance of the woman, claim yet more of my admiration. She has built, block by block, the structure of her own fame and fortunes; she has cut her own way through "the forest of difficulty," has herself bridged all the chasms and floods which lay in her path. And for this I honor her.

Well, I have made a long leap from Mary

Stuart to Charlotte Cushman-from the actress-queen of Shakspeare's time to the queen-actress of our day-from her who played on the broad stage of state, with the world for an audience, so fearlessly yet fatally, her own passionate and improvised rôle, tragedy on tragedy, to its dark and bloody finale—to her who so well presents for our admiring homage the great poet's grand and gay, sweet and sorrowful creations. Adieu.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

## LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The Canal at the Falls of the Ohio—Maine Liquor Law in Ohio—Roman Catholic Popu-lation in Cincinnati—River—Business—Pork CINCINNATI, March 25, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: We, in the West, are glad to hear that the iving some attention from Congress, and that there is a good prospect of something being done in a matter which concerns vitally the nterests of the entire West. Mr. Disney, the Representative from this district, brought a bill fore the House some weeks since, and urged he matter until as we understand, the Comthat the wants of commerce require two canals around the Falls, and will report a bill for the construction of a canal on the Indiana side,

the enlargement of the present canal, both the free from toll. Mr. Chase, it is stated, has presented the memorial of 4,000 of our citizens on the subject in the Senate, and the proper committee having given it a full exami-nation, will report a similar bill. This is en-couraging; and it is to be hoped that a bill giving the action asked for will be passed this on. The Kentucky delegation will very likely oppose it, as the Louisville Canal Company and citizens generally wish only a pur-chase by the Government of the stock in the present canal, which any intelligent man can see, on a little reflection, would be entirely in-sufficient to remedy the existing evils. At an early period of our lastory, the

erce of the upper Ohio hardly felt the Falls to be an impediment; as it grew, the present canal and locks were built, and considered sufcanal and locks were built, and considered sufficient for all emergencies—few then having the sagacity to foresee the very rapid growth and vast extent of Western commerce. That work is now a trifling affair, impassable for the great majority of the magnificent steamers which plough our waters from Pittsburg to St. Louis and New Orleans. The Ohio is the great central natural highway of the Great West, and its uninterrupted navigation is indispensa-ble to our prosperity. The Falls at Louisville is the only permanent obstruction to a free communication between the Northwest and Southwest; and nothing will satisfy us but a canal ample enough to float the largest steamers at all seasons, and made as free as the ocean and rivers are now. This is asked and expected by at least the whole Northwest, with great unanimity.

There is no little stir in our State at this

time in regard to the passage of a "Maine Li-quor law" by the Legislature, and petitions are pouring in from all quarters for and against the passage of such a law. The temperance men generally go for it, and all interested in the traffic, however indirectly, are making all the opposition they can to a law of any kind. Some papers, among which the Daily Enquirer of this city stands foremost, are strenuous in opposition, and loud and even flerce in their decode," taking away en's property, and regu-lating their morals, denying the trial by jury invading personal rights, &c. These watchful guardians of the rights of the people were too blind to perceive, or too cowardly to denounce in anything like such a style, the iniquitous provisions of the "Fugitive Law," its mockery of impartial justice, denial of jury trial, its vir-tual denial of benefit from writ of habeas corpus, or its other flagrant violations of the safe-guards of freedom. A law to uphold slavery, however unjust, is to be submitted to without discussion—a law to restrain intemperance is to be dissected, sifted, exposed, and any other

law on the subject at all, totally opposed Such is the patent Democracy of our day. As to the merits of the question, it seems in-expedient to me to enact just such a law as that of Maine in this State. It may have worked well there, but in the extent of the manufacture and some circumstances of the traffic, we are differently situated, and several of the provisions of the Maine law, if enacted, would prove a dead letter here. I am satisfied that they would not be sustained by public senti-ment, except in some very thorough temperance districts, where there is little capital involved in the trade, and would never be carried into operation. A law less stringent in its provisions, tending to restrain the traffic, might well be passed, which would be backed by the same public opinion which so triumphantly at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution voted against all license of the traffic by the

State, and would result in good. Your readers may remember that, last year and the year previous, I gave some statistics showing the strength of the Roman Catholic opulation here, (which is almost wholly comsed of Irish and German emigrants,) as incated by the annual tables of Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths, published officially by that Church. The tables for 1851 have lately been published, and, compared with previous years, exhibit the following results in Cincinnati and Liberties.

1.154 3,397 • 2,742

1851 1.342 3.667 1.871 This shows a steady increase. The decreas large number having been carried off in the summers of 1849 and 1850 by cholera. Fortyfive per cent of the deaths in this table for .1849, and thirty per cent. of those for 1850, are attributable to the cholera. The increase of the Roman Catholic population corresponds nearly to our own city increase—about 10 per cent yearly. The proportion of that commun-ion to our whole population is the same as for the last twelve years—very nearly one-third, or 35 to 65 as compared with the others. From the same publication we learn that more than one-half of the members of the Catholic church in the city are Germans.

that grave fates sometimes come under forms of humorous fancies—as imperial Juno might have trifled with the cuckoo which nestled in Since the breaking up of the ice, about the last of January, the river has been at a good her bosom, all unknowing that she fondled an stage, most of the time very high, the wharves crowded with steamers, and all kinds of busi-ness active. The whole number of hogs pack-ed in this place the past season, was 352,048, which is an increase of 17,500 over the business adventurous god, masquerading under borrowed of the preceding year. The whole number cut and packed in the whole West, is estimated to be less than last year, by 130,000 or more. The principal places for the business next to Cinenati, are Louisville, Madison and Lafayette,

Ind., and St. Louis.

The extreme cold weather in December and January has killed the peaches and some other of the tender fruits pretty generally in the Northwest. We shall have apples abundant-ly, unless a frost before June should occur, as in last year. The sudden changes and unex-pected frosts here render the fruit crops always hazardous. Not more than one year in four have we a full supply of all kinds of fruit.

A QUESTION .- A friend writes

"Can you tell me why some of our Free Soil riends in the Senate voted against the resolu-tion making the officers of the Senate elective Can't tell. It was a sound Democratic reso

lution. Frequent elections secure responsibility, and afford the surest guaranty of good behavour. The People like frequent elections, but Senators do not sympathize with them. Elect-

are good ones, their re-election will be a compliment to them; if not, they can be dropped without offence.

CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The sub-scription list of a newspaper is not the measure of its circulation. We lately averaged our circulation at five readers to a subscriber. A subscriber, in reference to this, says, "Our copy is regularly read in five families by fourteen persons."

THE CUBAN TRIALS .- The case of the United States vs. John L. O'Sullivan, and others, for their alleged participation in the Cuban Invasion, which has been an trial in the Circuit Court for the District of New York, was committed last Saturday to the jury.

THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION OF MICHIGAN, held at Johnstown on the 25th of February, resolved to hold another State Convention to elect delegates to the National Con vention

# • For the National Era. THE DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN REGARD TO

An article in the last National Era declares that, were all the Christians and Ministers of the Gospel of our country to take a consistent stand upon the subject of Slavery, and properly rebuke the sin as it deserves, it could not long

withstand their influence.

This is so solemn and important a truth. one which should come home to the conscience of every professor of religion with so much power, that it is a matter of regret that any-thing should be said in connection with the utterance of it, which may in any case do away its effect. The same article declares that there are "said to be owned, by members of various Christian churches, 660,563 human beings, who are reduced to a level with the brute, and sunk to the lowest depths of degradation and

Now, in regard to the actual condition of a large proportion of these, this statement is palpably untrue. Many persons hold slaves, who are in other respects godly and consistent in their lives, and not conscious of sin in this-who instruct and care for them, with kindness, ofttimes doubtless in the fear of God pray-ing with them and for them, and attaching them to their persons and their families with strong affection. These are precisely the per-sons who keep all who hold slaves in countenance. The system will not be set down as very bad, while such good people uphold and practice it. The bad and cruel hide behind them. Array facts and arguments as you may,

against Slavery, one of these is held up to "chase a thousand, and two to put ten thou-In this view, how important is it that noth ing be said which may have a tendency to stifle the conscience or blind the eyes of any of them towards the exact nature of the influence

of their practice in this respect.

Let all therefore be entreated, who would aim a blow against Slavery in this land, to avoid unguarded assertions, which cannot in all respects be fully substantiated. They tend only to produce disgust and a revulsion of feel-ing with these who feel them to be unjust, and effectually close their minds to conviction as to the innate wrong of claiming absolute ownership over men. Let us rather labor to show them that no amount of kind treatment or prayers can make it consistent with reason or eligion to regard those as property whom God

has made accountable and immortal.

Oh, that all who love Christ would cease to take sides with the oppressor, and men of vio-lence and blood, by upholding this system, so repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel. Then would it soon be seen to be evil, and evil only. The voice of the Almighty seems to sound in avenged on such a nation as this? Baltimore, March 1, 1852.

### For the National Era THE HIGHER-LAW HERESY, NOT THE BIRTH OF YESTERDAY

Those sagacious Divines who are thrown into such a tremor when contemplating the tenden-cies of the "Higher Law," will, we trust, main tain due watchfulness against the circulation within the sphere of their influence, of such dangerous publications as Whiston's edition of osephus, which, in a note appended to chapter 13, book vii, ventures upon the following

13, book vil, ventures upon the ionowing brazen assumption:

"The great reason why nations are so constantly punished by and with their wicked
Kings and Governors is this—that they almost
always comply with them in their neglect of
or disobedience to the Divine Laws, and suffer
those Divine laws to go into disuse or contempt,
in order to please those wicked Kings and Governors; and that they submit to several wicked
and itial laws and commands of those Kings 

human before Invine laws seeming to me the principal character of idolatrous or anti-Christian nations."

Nor do I think that negligence peculiar to the Jews; those nations which are called Christians are sometimes indeed very solicitous breaking the human laws of their several king-doms, but without the like care for restraining them from breaking the laws of God.

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken to men more than to God, judge ye.'

Acts, 4, xix.
"We ought to obey God rather than men Acts, 5, xxix.

# POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA

We have before mentioned that both the Whigs and Democrats of California had held State Conventions, and appointed delegates to the National Conventions of the respective parties, leaving them without instructions as to whom they shall support as candidates for the Presidency. The De nocratic Convention did not adopt any platform. The following are the resolutions on the subject of the Compromise, which were adopted by the Whig Con-

vention, viz :

"Resolved, That the series of measures passed during the last Congress, and known as the Compromise measures, constitute an adjustment of conflicting sectional interests and opinions, which should not, under any circumstances, be disturbed; and that it is the duty of every State and every section to adhere honestly and con-stantly to this settlement of these various vexed

questions.

"Resolved, That it is especially the interest and the duty of the people of the State of California to stand by these measures, and to deprecate any action which will tend to revive, here or in Congress, an agitation now so hap-

pily allayed.
"Resolved, That these are the fixed and de fined principles of the Whig party of California in regard to these questions, and as such we expect them to be acknowledged and vindicated by our representatives in the National

Convention.
"Resolved. That the delegates from California in the National Convention be instructed to east their vote for no candidate for President or Vice President of the United States who is not a friend of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and an ardent supporter of the preservation of the Union.

Advices received at Boston from Buenos Ayres confirm the recent intelligence of the de-feat of President Rosas. General Urquiza's army numbered nearly thirty thousand men, to whom the General in command at Buenos Ayres had offered to capitulate. The Ministers of foreign countries were endeavoring to arrange matters peaceably, supported by the naval commanders on the station, who were prepared to land their forces at Buenos Ayres protect the persons and property of foreign

ston, March 31 -At 10 o'clock this morning the Tremont Temple, formerly the theatre, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than two hours afterwards was a mass of ruins. The loss is stated at \$200,000. The building was nsured for \$42,000 in Eastern offices, and occupied by thirty tenants of various professions, who lost all their property. A. J. Johnson, music-dealer, lost in pianos alone \$8,000.

that the springs from which her genius first way clear to vote for it. If the present officers T. Thompson's valuable collection of pictures, worth \$45,000, was destroyed. King, the artist, loses his beautiful bust of Webster; and other valuable paintings and works of art be-longing to different tenants were destroyed. The building adjoining on the south side was completely smashed by the falling walls.

> THE MAINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA .- Phil delphia, March 31 .- The Pennsylvania Senate have to-day passed a law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquors, by a vote of seventeen to fifteen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from all but one town of the vote for Governor, show the following result: Martin, Dem., 30,606; Sawyer, Whig. 20,015; Atwood, Free Soil, and scattering, 9,490. Majority for Martin 1.101. Martin's plurality over Sawyer, 10.591 Only two Whigs, we believe, are elected to the Sen-ate. The Patriot claims a Democratic majority in the House of 25.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

RENATE FRIDAY, APRIL 2. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the consideration

of the private calendar was postponed till one Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Public

Buildings, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate instructing it to examine and report upon the sufficiency of the foundations for the erection of the wings of the Capitol, &c., and to report the result to the Senate, made a reort, which was ordered to be printed.

It shows fully the sufficiency of the founda

Mr. Hunter, also from the same committee eported back the joint resolution providing for continuation of the work on the Capitol, with a recommendation that the amendment made thereto by the House, increasing the appropriation to \$500,000, be concurred in. The resolution of Mr. Borland, calling upon

the President to communicate to the Senate the force and object of the naval expedition to the Indian ocean, particularly to the coast of Japan, coming up in order—. Mr. Hamlin asked if it were now considered,

would it interfere with or postpone the private The Chair said, that unless the resolution

were disposed of before the time specified for the consideration of private bills, those bills would not be taken up.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera tion of the bills on the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of John W. Simonton was taken up, was debated by Messrs. Mallory

and Badger, in its favor, and by Messrs. Bayard and Adams, in opposition.

It was then, on motion of Mr. Bayard, indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then, on mution, adjourned till

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. Davis presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking appropriations to remove obstacles in certain harbors of that State

Mr. Davis also presented the memorials of merchants and ship-owners of New York and Boston, praying that Congress would establish no more lines of steamers, because such policy was injurious to the private commercial ma-

The joint resolutions upon the subject of nonintervention were taken up, and on motion of Mr. Mason were postponed till to-morrow. A bill to remedy the defects of the imperfect

census returns for California was taken up.
According to the present returns California
loses one member, and South Carolina gets one

for a fraction.

Mr. Geyer moved an amendment, allowing South Carolina a member for the fraction, and gives California one. Messrs. Bradbury, Badger, Geyer, Gwin, and Seward, advocated the amendment, and

Messrs. Pratt, Downs, Hale, and Davis, opposed it; and, without taking the question, the Sen-TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from the Secretaries of War and the Navy, in reply to resolutions calling for infor-

Mr. Douglas presented a petition of Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a line of tele-graph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, provided Congress will, by a proper dis-position of its military posts, afford it suitable protection.

Mr. Wade presented petitions praying that

Congress would adopt certain measures to protect and save the Wheeling bridge. Mr. Borland introduced a bill to establish a daily mail from Louisville to New Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and to supply

the intermediate points.

The resolutions re-affirming the policy of non-intervention were taken up, and Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in their support.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Stuart inquired whether the bill to pro mote discipline and good conduct in the naval service did not come up as the unfinished busi-

the affirmative.

Mr. Daniel moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until next Tuesday, which

vas agreed to. was agreed to.

The consideration of the bill granting the right of way, and giving lands to lowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Council Bluffs to Davenport, and from Keokuk to Dubuque, was resumed—the question pending being on the motion to commit it to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The question was put, and decided in the af-The question was put, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 115, nays 50.

So the bill was referred accordingly.
On motion of Mr. Daniel, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, (Mr. Chandler in the chair.) and took up the calendar of private bills. When the Committee rose, the following named bills were reported and passed, namely:

A bill for the relief of Robert Nelson:
A bill for the relief of the heirs of William McFarland.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Sem friendly Creek Indian;
A bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin

A bill for the relief of Sergeant Leonard A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jeremiah Vingate:

A bill for the relief of James A. Fawns;
A bill for the relief of Monmouth B. Hart,
Joel Kelly, and William Close, securities for the late Benjamin F. Hart, a Purser in the

United States Navy :

A bill for the relief of Isaac Cohb;

A bill for the relief of Catharine Clark; A bill for the relief of George Cassady

A bill for the relief of John Hazen; A bill for the relief of William Dwelly; bill for the relief of David Murphy, A bill for the relief of Jonas D. Platt, of New

A bill to increase the pension of Henry Click

yer, of Georgia, submitted an amendment, and another was proposed by Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, rather more committal than the original resolution, both of which were read for information.

Much confusion prevailed for a length of

had not regularly obtained the floor, when he moved the resolution; but his objection was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Jackson insisted upon his motion for

the previous question, which prevented the resolutions or amendment being reported Mr. Fowler moved to lay the original lution on the table; but subsequently withdrew his motion, and that of Mr. Stanly prevailed for the yeas and nays, upon a motion for the

The yeas and nays having been taken, Mr Stanly's motion was negatived-yeas 88, nays

The motion to lay the resolution on the ta ble having been renewed, the yeas and nay were ordered, and the motion was negatived yeas 79; navs 102. Mr. Jackson moved that the sense of the

House be taken on his motion for "the previous question," and tellers having been appointed, was negatived-yeas 80, nays 85. Mr. Hillyer then submitted his resolution

which stated in general terms that the Com-promise measures should be considered as an adjustment and permanent settlement, and that it should be maintained as such; and moved "the previous question."

Mr. Averett, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution and amendment upon the table: and the yeas and nays having been ordered,

the motion was negatived—yeas 78, nays 104 The sense of the House was then taken by ellers, on the motion for the previous question, as to the amendment, which was sustainedveas 97, navs 61.

The yeas and navs were then ordered as to the main question being put, which was carried—yeas 97, nays 61.

Mr. Averett renewed his motion to lay the

esolution and amendment on the table, when the yeas and nays were again ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 74, nays 102.

The main question on the amendment was then put, and the yeas and nays having been ordered for the sixth time, it was carried-year

103, navs 74. On the Speaker being about to take the sense of the House on the original resolution, it was contended by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, that it was divisible, as that portion of it which applies to the Compromise of the Constitution y be separated from that part which applies to the carrying out the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was not divisible. This decision was appealed against; but the appeal was laid on the table. The original resolution as amended was sarried—yeas 100, nays 65.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6. Mr. Walsh presented a memorial from Henry May, preferring charges against the United States Circuit Court for the District of Colum-

bia, and asking a change of venue in the case of Dinsman rs. Captain Wilkes. The House resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the Navy of the United States,

Mr. Stuart opposed the bill, giving his rea-sons therefor: when the vote by which the bill vas rejected was reconsidered. Mr. Millson gave notice of a substitute.

#### From the Friend of Youth. LITTLE PETER. THE STOLEN BOY

"Start up the fire, Peter, and put on the teakettle, for mother is so tired," said a poor col-ored woman, known to some of the inhabitants of B—— by the name of Polly, as she entered her humble home after a hard day's work for a rich white family.
"Have you all been good to-day?" she ask-

ed, as she seated herself on a low chair, and three little children, younger than the boy who was busy with the fire, gathered around her. "Yes, mother, all good," was the general an-

"How glad I am to hear it; for I'm always troubled about you when I'm gone so long, and I could hardly bear it if you wern't so trusty. "I will," promptly replied the boy: "and when I'm large enough to drive horses, as father did, you won't have to work so hard— wash, wash, all day, till you're so tired. Coachmen have good wages, and I shall save all mine for you. But, mother, one of those men you washed for at the hotel has been here for me to go with them, as waiter-boy, for a little while, up the Lakes—to black their boots, take care of their baggage, and do such things They'll give me four dollars a month. I shouldn't have much work, and should have a

much think you could spare me-could you, "Who'd take care of the children? I should miss you more than I can tell. When is the

fine time on the steamboats. But I didn't

man coming again?"

"In the morning, he said. He wanted you to be at home then. They start on Wednesday. Could you get me ready so soon?"

"There aint much to get ready. But, Peter, won't you be home-sick, without mother and the children? You never went away from

"I don't know about being home-sick; but should like to go on the fine steamboats, cut-ting through the water, the foam flying, the flags streaming, and at night the long trail of fire-sparks as we went—wouldn't it be fine?" Little Peter, the oldest child of the washwoman Polly, was now about twelve years old he was a fine, intelligent lad considering his opportunities, which, like those of most colored children, were very limited. He had seldom been to school; for the colored school was a

long way off, across the town—too far for him to go to alone when he was small, and there was no one to go with him; and, though permitted by their parents to play with all the white boys in the neighborhood, he was not permitted to sit on the same bench with them, permitted to sit on the same beach, and learn to read. Now that he was larger, and more capable, he could not be spared the time for school, he was able to do so much to help his poor, hard-working mother; he could pick up and break her wood, and draw water for the washing she took in; he could carry her baskets of clothes, and make her little purchases; and, more than all, he was so good with the younger children—satisfying their little wants, quieting their complaints, and making them comfortable and happy, one could hardly tell how; for he had very few play-things or sugar-plums to offer them; but his good nature and loving heart were far bethis good nature and loving heart were far better than toy or sugar-plum: they gave a new charm to the rude block so often piled, and added sweetness to the coarse bread of poverty.

The next day, Peter looked anxiously for the promised visit of the gentleman. His mother was quiet and thoughtful.

"Shall you let me go?" at length asked Peter.

We need the money, too, now we are so poor; but you don't know how hard it is! I never could think of your leaving me, since your father died. I wonder what kind of men they are! They paid me well for the work—that looks right." Just then the gentleman appeared at the

door. His proposal was made and accepted, and arrangements for the journey were soon in progress. The boy, full of high hopes, and elated with the idea of the novelties before him, tried to picture them to his little sisters, and made A bill to increase the pension of Henry Click, of Cocke county, Tennessee:

A bill for the relief of B. B. Bennett:
A bill for the relief of Maurice K. Simons; and

A Senate bill for the relief of Theodore Offutt.
Pending the question on the passage of the bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their sureties.
The House adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned until Monday.

The first business before the House, this morning, was the resolution submitted by Mr. Jackson of Georgia, on a former day, recognising the binding efficacy of the Comprosise measures, and expressing the belief that it is the intention of the people, and declaring it to be that of the members to, abide by the Comprosise, and deprecating all further agitation connected with that measure, or the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous. We need not fellow Peiers as he accounts.

We need not fellow Peiers and made to too the poor widow of her only son, her and when the could hardly sleep for excitement; and when the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, this size is the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, this size is the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and ready for his departure. Now, the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and rest kiss to his size of the morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and rest kiss to his size on things he was up and dressed betimes, and rest kiss to his size on the high was the stake kiss to his size of the Monroe he had been pictured. Now, he had been pictured he morning dawned, he was up and dressed betimes, and rest

mother's tearful face and his saddened little sisters would come before him.

We need not follow Peter, as he accompanied his employers from place to place, as their business, the desperate business of gambling, led them. The novelties of travelling soon wore of; and with a sinking, hopeless feeling

of home-sickness, the poor boy was carried, whither he knew not, by men whom he had learned to fear, till at last, as they go on board steamboat at Cincinnati, in his ignorance he hopes they are now to return to Bhopes they are now to return to B——. Alas! no: the vessel takes another course. In answer to his inquiries, he is told that he is going farther and farther from his home. And now comes the terrible thought that perhaps he may never return—perhaps he may be left here among strangers; his fears are heightened as he hears that the shores on one side of then are those of Kentucky—the land of slavery, a he has learned from her poor, escaped slave What can he do? He has no money, no friend he even knows not the way of return to hi home. The boat stops at Louisville, where hi employers disembark. And now their watch fulness of Peter embarrasses him, and increase his fears. They seldom leave him—and why He has been faithful in their service, how cou

he be more so? The next morning explained all. One of th gamblers was sitting in the bar-room of an in ferior hotel, busy with a newspaper; two o were talking together of live stock, crops. and the market; and Peter, in an obscure corner. was dreaming of his home—his mother at her patient toils, his little sisters at their play when a man of hard features and rough ex

terior entered, with a brisk, business air.

"Good morning," he said, lastily; and with "Good morning." he said, wistily; and with-out waiting for an answer, "I saw in to-day's paper that a boy was for sale here; and as I'm getting up a lot for market. I'll look at him. Is that the fellow?" pointing to Peter. "That's the boy. Stand up, Peter." Peter obeyed, but with faintness and trem-

bling. His senses nearly forsook him. "Holloa, you," shouted the gambles, As the trader approached him and took hold of his arm to feel his musele, the blood came again to his heart, and he summoned courage

"I am no slave. I am not his. He cannot "Hem!" sneered the trader; "a new trick always have something; don't want to go down

At the same time the gambler again shouted. "Shut up—no blubbering."

But there was something in the look and nanner of the boy that raised a suspicion in e mind of one of the farmers sitting by

The trader continued his examination, turn ng him around and throwing up his face to the light. How old is he?" "Twelve years old last January," Peter an-

Not answered like a slave boy—such an ne seldom knows his age," thought the farmer, but he said nothing.
"Where were you raised?" Peter did not understand the question. He had never heard the word "raised" used in

swered for hiniself.

the Southern sense, and this was another proof that he was no slave.
"He don't know," answered the gambler for him; "he has been here and there, and don't even know where he belongs." But the intelligence of Peter was too evident,

and the farmer put the question in another form:
"Where were you born, and where have you

lived, boy ?"
"In B.—. State of New York," was the unhesitating reply. "How came you here?"
"I came as waiter-boy to that gentleman who wants to sell me."
"What are you good for?" questioned the

rader, as he gave him another turn.

I can black boots, and do errands. What did you do at home ?" asked the "I helped my mother," answered Peter, with a breaking voice; "I cut her wood, carried her clothes, and took care of the children; and the tears, which had been standing in his eyes. now flowed down his cheeks, and sobs half

choked his voice, as he added, "Don't let them sell me, to stay here. Let me go back to my "You say you are buying a lot for market, nterrupted the gambler, addressing the slave "What are you paying? What are

boys worth ?"

"Five hundred; he's well worth it. He's fine fellow—would bring eight hundred in New Orleans in a couple of years. He is a little dumpish, now, at the idea of being sold, and losing the fine life he has had with us, travelling about the country, but he will soon come

"That's too much for any boy. No know

ing how they'll turn out: and this one is too well raised-be won't stand it long. I'm in omething of a hurry, now. A lot up above is to be sold-will call again "-and the trader took his leave.

Peter slunk back to his corner, the gamble took his paper, and the Kentuckian went about the business which had brought him to Louis-ville. The latter was a liberal-minded kindhearted man, and like many other Kentuck-ians, had misgivings about slavery. He had seen some of its cruelties, and shrank from them and condemned them; but he owned slaves, and found it convenient to let things remain as they were. The surprise and grief,

and seeming innocence of Peter, made an impression on him. He could not forget his tears at the mention of his mother, and the more he thought of it, the stronger was his conviction. tion that he was not a slave-that though his skin was dark, he was a Northern boy, a of freedom, and he looked upon him as different from the bondmen around him. He admitted his claim to rights denied to them, be cause never enjoyed by them. And should those wicked men be suffered to go on in their wickedness, and, after having taken the boy from his mother, sell him into hopeless slavery for their own gain? Though he was a slave-holder, he was not a kidnapper, and the ini-quity was too degrading to be tolerated by

One and another, thinking of a purchase, called at the hotel, and looked at Peter; but "he was too down-hearted for a boy," and no one wanted him. Who can describe his wretch-edness through that long day? He was in de-spair. What could he do? Still it seemed to him that he must do something; that he could not submit quietly to the dreadful fate before him. What would become of his poor mother? How would she look for him, and wait for him with heart-breaking! And his little 'sisters, how they would fret for him—thus adding to his mother's grief. God help thee, boy! On the second day of Peter's stay in Louis-

ville, the farmer, who was still detained there rose early, for thoughts of the poor black boy, so wronged and so friendless, had troubled him in the night-watches; and though it was strange business for him, and quite undesirable, he determined to save him, if possible. He laid the case before an officer, who accompanied him to the hotel; and, after an investigation, notwithstanding the wrath and threats of the gamblers, Peter was taken from their custody, and lodged for safety in the jail.

Had this happened in one of our Northern States, the gamblers had not thus lost their defenceless prey. Their oaths before an hondefenceless prey. Their oaths before an honorable Commissioner, anxious to obtain some notice or paltry favor at the seat of Government, had been sufficient to settle the matter beyond all question, and consign the free boy to a hopeless slavery, far worse than death—to rob the poor widow of her only son, her only hope and trust. And when such a fiendish work had been done, (the more summarily the honorable Commissioner would

slavery to him, horrid as that has been pic-tured, with its ceaseless toil, and stripes, and tortures, and groans. And when will dawn the day of his release? Who will return him the day of his release? Who will return him to his home and his broken-hearted mother?

This is not a sketch of the imagination. It is founded in stern reality. A late Louisville his beef tailow.

paper states that a likely colored boy was paper states that a likely colored boy was lodged in the jail in that city, to prevent his being sold into slavery. And this is not a stogle case. Incidents similar to those narrated are not rare in this country. The children of Africa are continually ensured and overcome by the oppressor, and even those of unmixed European blood are not always safe in our bor-ders. Many of those who are interested in humanity remember the case of the poor Gernan girl in Louisiana, who a few years since egained her freedom, after long years of bond-age. There is no security for the weak and relpless among us while their capture is so asy, and Slavery, greedy for its victims offers to large a bounty. P. H.

Married in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on the 17th ultime, by the Rev. N. Grier Parke, Chapman Sayir, Esq. of Montroe, Pennsyl-vania, to Many C., daughter of William C. Gildersleeve, Esq. of the former place.

# AYER'S CHESRY PECIOSAL

It always gives us pleasure to notice any actio a that coners a rest benefit on the community, and it is with confidence we hearfily commend Ayer's "Leavy Pectural to ota count for our frequent ref-renes to this article, which we seel fully justified in making known to the public.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer form in this institution will communic on fleeday, May 4th. The fruitees are happy to an nounce to the public, that in consequence of the liberal occasions of the friends of the limitual in, then are exabled to apply optime five bundles during to the increase of their Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. In Academy, therefore, others very moviny for the study of the undividual comes. A large Surface and behaladed to the main confiding, furnishing several additional are pure operaturents and sectorious comes. The whole buttoning is well vectalisted, and to a weighted with gas, and Warmerl with two large Paraneers.

isted, and is now nighted with gas, and warmed with two targe Paraners.

Parents and Guard answer particularly in sited to wish the institution, and Jodge of the document which is first for the education of sizes Dissipators as Hardenses.

Extracts from Reports of Exceeding Committees:

\*\* degree of interest and embodies in thrown into the daily relations which is microther than a drudge. It must be confessed that the system a softed by Mr. Looker is possible and traditably degrees commendation.

Hamilton College, Apr. 14, 1-19.19.

Framilton College, Apr. 14, 1-19.19.

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Hamilton College, Apr. 14, 1-49 ??

The pupils in music, both vocal and instrumental, reflected great creation their ascompilished instraitors for the effected great creation their ascompilished instraitors for life to Grobs and Miss Smith. Particular act music is paid to this desight to the atomisent of perfection in this are are required for the atomisent of perfection in this are are nowhere all rides.

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April 4, 1830.

Che manner to which the explanation was one differed erinored the perfect confidence felt by the Facally of instruc-

The manner in which the explanation was conducted arimaed the perfect confidence felt by the Faculty of the traction in the sendarship of their payins. When a class is on the stand any one present may ask questions and propose problems, either taken from the text-hood or from start sources. Furths were often required by we the despectures of a long and complicated problem or the rate.

"The pupils in the French classes, under the charge of Manniour at Awong showed in their readmens to write or converse in that anguage, the effect of a thorough training.

"We continue to summed the institution to the confidence of the public. It has a most destribe beating. Its course of annual text extensive, carefully section and well arimgent, and under its present management to self-descript the high reputation and extensive portroops it has attained.

\*\*SIMNER SPELION\*\*, Fill LANDERS SPELION\*\*,

The Printees, by increasing their number of feachers, enlarging their building, and adding searching to their chemicals and phinosophical apparatus are conduct to effect increases facilities for a theredgh, befold, and orraneous studiction. Moral say Religions in truction constitute a prominent feature in the dealy exercises of the school and these subjects will receive special attention on the Sabbath.

Lataloguer containing terms, studies, references, may be obtained of Mr. Bailer, E. Hor of National Eta, washington of the Principal J C. Tosker A. M. or H. D. Vanda, E. Q., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Panghka pair, Dutchese county, New Y 18.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, April 8, 1852. A LADY

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Aug. 1.

Aug. 1.

specifully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object to publishing the Almanae is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information at cest.

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AM still engaged in the prosecution of cloims against the Government. Such of the soliders of the Nickiess war, or their ners, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who bavount applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me, as I on obesin their land in a most every instance. There are about this fixed laims on fix in the Pensison Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claims and it in the Pensison Office. Act was successfully protecuted, and no fee will be claimed in any case unless land is procured. Address.

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